THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Five Hundred Southern War Claims on File, Involving $3,000,000.

A Petit Jury Taken in Hand by Judge Olin.

The Trist Claim Not Paid—Interference of Sen. Butler.

A Disagreeable Fact for Some Newly-Appointed Federal Officeholder in Chicago.

The Joint High Commission Takes a Recess Until Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS PILED.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There have been added to the files of the Southern Claims Commission, which sit for the payment of about $3,000,000, the greater part of this sum will ever be paid, unless Congress should hereafter extend the existing limitation. Many of these claims have been presented by loyal people in all the States for damages or depredations suffered by their fleeing the boundaries of the insurgent States, and in the end of confining communications, so that, in cases where stores or supplies were actually furnished to the Army of the United

JAMES K. MOSS DYING.

Lieut.-Col. James K. Moss, of Moss' and Scott's cavalry, are in the effort will be almost possibly survive. His paymaster has been with him during his illness.

ADJUSTMENT TO A PETIT JURYMAN.

In the U. S. District Court, which was opened here to-day, Judge Olin upon consents to order to the jury some very important instructions in the matter of granting a writ of running condemnatory upon the evidence in the case, and confine to instructions to the jury as to the duty of the jurors. He first told the jury that it was in their hands to say whether a man could be permitted to go praising for an office, or, for customary gratuity, without being subjected to some sort of punishment. He further said that he had not promised some years, and found that it was easy for a poor wife and with but short-tail ear, or a negro, to be convicted, but that on account of the standing of a prisoner in the community, he had found it extremely difficult to obtain convictions. He thought such considerations would prevail in the case, and that the jury was needed to enforce upon the evidence in the case, rather than upon the prejudices, opinion or social status of the prisoner at the bar. The jury retired at 4 o'clock p. m.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS—A CONFESSION.

It was stated in Congress, on Tuesday night, that there was in the Treasury, under the Southern Claims Commission, some twenty or thirty millions of dollars. This is a mistake. The amount is only $3,000,000. Of this sum, however, about one-fourth of the whole appropriation, which must be satisfied first or provided for before the money is paid out. This is the amount of the claims which the Commissioner has received and considered as loyal claims. Besides these claims, which have been presented in due form, and in accordance with the law, there are a large number of claims, amounting to many millions more, which have been presented, but which, for want of sufficient evidence, have been rejected. Many of these claims will be renewed, and will be presented to Congress, and will be urged upon the attention of the next Congress. Many of these claims are for property taken by the Government for the use of the Army, and for which the owners have never received payment, on the strength solemnly given. A more outrageous letter from Sen. Sherman, in which he refused to pay for property which clothed, fed, and transported the Army of the Tennessee, could not be written. Yesterday evening Senator Sherman, in answering any enquiries of the gentlemen that the claims, as they came up in the regular order, would be taken up in the afternoon, no day officially allowed for the consideration of the claims, and that the claims in which he was interested would be taken as they appear on the docket of the late Hon. H. Chase, deceased.

ANTI-TAMMANY ASSOCIATION.

GEORGE W. MORR has been chosen by the Cook Republican Association, of this city, as delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Columbus on June 5.

A DAY IN THE COUNTY COURT IN CHICAGO.

[There is a funny being enacted every day in the County Court, which is not only unconstitutional, but is positively indecent. The latter fact is not noticed, and the former is being done up by the person to whom it was addressed, who happens to think it is the President when he returns from his trips to the South. A reporter who has now this misfortune to be placed in whose hands some confidence is to be placed in the matter, and would have been published long since only no paper could be found inferent enough to give it space in its columns.]

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW PLANET AMATHEA.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Professor Peirce, of the United States Naval Observatory, writes to the Secretary of the Navy that the new planet discovered by Mr. Luther at Hilf, near Dusseldorf, on the 12th inst., is named Amathea. Its elements are as follows: Right ascension, 11 hours, 30 minutes, 10 seconds; declination, 3 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds; daily motion, 10 minutes, 8 seconds. It is of the eleventh magnitude, and on the 12th of the present month it was in the constellation Virgo.

MILITARY TRANSFERS IN MISSOURI.

A dispatch from Jefferson Barracks, announcing the military post of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, together with the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, will be transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st of May next. Preparations are being made for the removal of the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, and Pay Department, as well as the Ordnance Department. Sufficient rail cars, it is said, have been ordered to Jefferson Barracks for the purpose of transporting the stores of the Quartermaster's Department, and the movement will be commenced by the Ordnance Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to Jefferson Barracks, and will be in charge of the Ordnance Department.

Orders, 11th inst., directed the following changes of stations of officers of the 11th Infantry: Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Fort Harker, Kansas; Second Lieutenant Charles Parker, from Fort Harker, Kansas, to Fort Hays, Kansas. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on the 15th of the present month, is granted to Second Lieutenant Charles Parker, 11th Infantry.

REVENUE REFORM.

Epitome of the Address of Hon. David A. Wells at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Hon. David A. Wells delivered his long expected address to-night on "The Industrial and Financial Condition of the Country." The meeting was held in Music Hall, Cincinnati, and was very large; it included a large number of prominent citizens and other distinguished men, who had come from a distance to hear Mr. Wells. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Richard Smith, A long list of Vice Presidents was made up, and, after reading the names of the parties, was announced, among others, the names of Stanley Matthews, George H. Pendleton, Major Davis, Governor Allen, Governor Judge Leavitt, Warner, Smith and Hinsh, the Judge Bellamy, Gen. Ulmsted and Wise, and many prominent business men.

Mr. Wells, in his address, went back to the origin of the law of 1862, and referred to its provisions for the collection of the revenue. He referred briefly to the history of the legislation of the country. He referred briefly to the history of the legislation of the country. He referred briefly to the history of the legislation of the country

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. Boutwell's funding scheme has not yet felt the censure he had anticipated. Mr. Boutwell hesitated but yesterday about a third, although some of them are ready to humiliating. The American subscriptions amount to but little more than sixty millions. We are still confident that some money might be borrowed at rates a fraction lower than the present, provided Congress and the Secretary would bear in mind that the motive which actuates the lender is the government is not merely the rate of interest, but the goodness of the investment. To this end they seek a bond unencumbered with options, and running for the longest time possible. Such a bond can be used for many purposes for which a short bond cannot, and has all the advantages which belong to a short one, while the shortness of negotiated at a great discount. In such a case, the short one may yield him a profit as it approached maturity, in the advance toward par. But, if it is negotiated at par, there is nothing in the fact of early maturity to serve a fund observer, for many payments only adds to the value of a bond negotiated at a discount. The present Funding bill wisely forbids the holds to be so negotiated.

A twenty-year bond sold at par would be better than a ten; a forty-year bond would sell better than a twenty, and a perpetual bond would sell at a lower rate of interest than either. Those who examine the quotations of the bonds now outstanding will perceive that the Pacific Railway government bonds, running at 6 per cent interest in currency, but on long time, are selling for 112½, while the 6 per cent gold interest bonds of 1862, 1864, and 1865, but payable at an earlier day, are selling for 111½. No more complete demonstration could be needed that a bond on longer time would run at the lowest rates of interest. Nor is there any probability, at least so long as the borrowing process goes on, that money will be so plenty in this country as to carry rates of interest much below 5 per cent on the best investments.

A NATIONAL NUISANCE.

Our Washington correspondent, in a recent letter, gave an entertaining picture of that branch of the public service at Washington known as the Agricultural Department. This Agricultural Department is one of a large class of asylums erected at the national expense, supported by the public, and conducted on the plan of houses of the friendless. When a politician becomes useless, and a burden to his friends, he is pushed into one of these asylums. In many parts of the country, when a clergyman becomes a dead failure as a preacher and otherwise, his friends start a "college," make him President, and compel the particular denomination to which he belongs to support him. Sometimes by contributions of the brethren. As these little colleges, sustained all over the country, are convenient asylums for those, who figure as members of the "faculty," so the Agricultural Department at Washington are erected as asylums for the political paupers who swarm around Senators and Representatives, asking to be provided for at the public expense. The Agricultural Department is principally consisted of one clerk attached to the Patent Office; it grew until it had several clerks, being annually enlarged to make room for some dependent. In 1862, Mr. Lincoln met an old-fashioned, people-minded man, who knew, perhaps, as much about practical agriculture as does Mr. Greeley. This gentleman was named Isaac Newton, and he wanted something to do. So Mr. Lincoln made him Commissioner of Agriculture, supposing that, as that office called for the least possible knowledge or information, the man would be out of the way of being injured or of injuring any other person. The Commissioner felt the importance of the trust, and the office was enlarged, became separated from the Patent Office, was provided with a farm, and a building, and generally assumed important proportions. This building erected by the government is 170 feet long by 61 deep, with offices for the department, hot-houses for plants and grapevines, and beds for strawberries and other horticultural productions. It contains a handsome apartments for the Commissioner, and stables, with horses and carriages furnished by the government. There are, perhaps, seventy-five excellent gentlemen, who are above following agriculture for a living, who have dodged their Representatives in Washington, and are installed, at respectable salaries, in this agricultural edifice. Occasionally the Agricultural Department sends one of its subordinates to Europe on a pleasant excursion, or he hangs around Congress. Once in a while he sends out a document, and sees how agricultural matters are attended to in those regions. The government, of course, foots the bills. Altogether, the United States expends about $200,000 a year, or nothing extra, to keep up this asylum for seventy-five able agricultural gentlemen who have turned their back upon the corn-field with disgust, after having failed to raise corn at a profit.

One grand labor of this department is to expend all the money possible in printing the most worthless stuff that was ever put into book form. There are, in the United States, some twelve to twenty first-class weekly journals devoted to the particular subjects connected with agriculture. They publish everything that is valuable in relation to soils, and to the chemistry of agriculture, accompanied by the current comments of practical farmers, giving actual results. Everything pertaining to the practical or scientific business of agriculture, whether in farm, garden, or stock-raising, is fully, ably, and intelligently discussed and presented by practical men, in a practical way. The publications of the whole world are open to these journals, and everything that can be of interest, profit, or instruction, or that can suggest, or lead to further discovery, is grouped in these papers, and spread broadcast through the country. Consequent upon all this mass of information, the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is about as valuable as Mother Goose's melodies, or translations from the Chinese. It is worse, for it is, in many cases, a political injury. It is generally made up of essays by scores of persons who write for compensation, or for the glory of having their names in print. There is no competent supervision of these essays; they may advocate what is right or just the reverse; there may be opposing and conflicting views presented by different writers, as is generally the case; and, if any one of these essays is proposed, it will save twelve months for some other person equally unknown, to correct it. The whole volume has not the value of a single issue of any well-conducted agricultural paper printed in any part of the country.

But this forever is to be something. Andrew Johnson and Postmaster General said that all men holding office should support those who provided them with "bread and butter." So these various bureaus at Washington must serve the interests of the hungry clan in power. The Commissioner of Agriculture is suspected, if not required, that, in return for his salary, the use of a house, horses, carriages, and the run of the public garden, to do something for the country, and hence he annually writes in his report that there is no market like a home market, and that the best way to raise the price of products is to include as many customers as possible; and that, if the farmers will pay a tax of $50,000,000 annually to support the tariff, they will profit by adding that much for the cost of keeping their stock. The Agricultural Report is a very weak vehicle for imbibing knowledge, though that the more time they spend on it they buy the more money they will have left. Indeed, the people, and actual farmers, pay little attention to the consumption of the indemnity in a mass would necessitate, and the State authorities have been content that to the General Government. They will probably get their claims allowed when Congress passes a bill to compensate everybody for losses incurred by earthquakes, tornadoes, severance, drouths, and hog cholera.

A MURDEROUS VERDICT.

Mrs. Fair, the California "fast woman" and murderess, double acquitted of murder in the first degree. Such is the result of her trial, and we believe no verdict, rendered upon the case by Professor Wheeler, of Boston, will give more emphatic satisfaction to the civilized world. At most, there are some respects in which the killing of Crittenden cowards, in daylight wickedness, the average sum of unmitigated murders. He had served Mrs. Fair's self-styled husband in the capacity of his professional as a lawyer, when she was on trial for the murder of a former victim of her temper. He had been fed by her into unfaithfulness to his own wife, and into many expenditures for her account of the property which belonged to his family. She had used her most cunning arts to disrupt his family altogether, and had steadily bent her efforts to induce him to obtain a divorce from a respectable woman, in order to marry a notorious known as thousands of people as an adventurer, to many as a murderer, said to assassinate a stranger. It is no mitigation of her crime that these machinations in past time, and, in the end, they resulted, in a baffling and doubtful disposition, at times, on his part, to comply with her demands. He was a man of ability and capacity, however, and, without doubt, with many of the instincts of a gentleman, and a large acquaintance with society, could, comparatively impossible, perform, that he should have perceived in her letter and manœuvres to obtain the command of his affections, and gains, that she was more necessary than passionate; and that, to descend to such a creature, in any other capacity than as his mistress, would banish him from decent society. His utmost crime was that of desiring to retain her as his mistress by assuring her of his disposition to make her his wife. There might be women to whom such a duplicity would be an injustice. Were this Mrs. Fair's first illicit relation, the jury might have found ground for sympathy in the plea that she had been led to her ruin by the arts of a seducer. But in this case we have a professional adventurer, whose sort is constantly spread for whatever game she can draw into it, engaged, first, in seducing a man from his family, and then in using her utmost arts to prevent the return of her victim with his lawful wife. When these failed, the murdered him as the penalty of being unwilling to break the hearts of his family at her behest. Never has licentious vice so audaciously lifted its sinister and malignant front against virtue, and impudently demanded that the wife shall be cast out as a harlot, and the harlot take her place as the wife. Most abandoned women are conscious that their occupation is degrading. They feel a respect for virtue though they have it not. They instinctively recoil from entering into any rivalry with a virtuous wife for the rule of her husband's home, whatever may be their demands on him, more or less. But this Mrs. Fair determined that, because the man to whom she owed her own life would not destroy, for her sake, he should die. Injured men and women tremble to assume the terrible prerogative of homicide in defense of virtue, or to avenge its injuries. Mrs. Fair rushed to commit murder in defense of dishonor, and in vindication of untrammelled lust, against the purity of the family tie and the sacred claims of virtue. Her conviction of murder in the first degree, if followed by her execution, as we hope it will be, will serve to shake the confidence of libertinism and murder which seem to be overrunning the country. If society has concluded to abandon all effort to defend the purity of the household, at least let some effort be made to protect life.

It is stated, on authority which has not yet been disputed, that the treaty which the Joint High Commissioner of Agriculture will contain no provision for the reciprocity trade with Canada. The report that "a proposition to balance free fisheries with free admission of lumber, coal, etc., has been made by the Canadians is doubted, but, as the American Commissioners were assured that no treaty which contained such a provision would be ratified, all reciprocity was omitted." It is fortunate if the Americans, gentlemen who have been so well informed of the views of the Senate as to anticipate action upon any particular provision of the proposed treaty. One does not, however, require to be very deep in State secrets to foresee that a strong opposition would develop itself against a proposition to make the lumber interest and the coal interest pay for the privilege, which a few thousand fishermen in Massachusetts probably enjoy. Such is the course would, indeed, be teaching the coal-dealers a useful lesson in the fallacy of developing one industry at the expense of another—a policy which they have affected to think

THE LAW COURTS.

A Commercial Case—The Liability of Endorsers.

Railway Troubles of the Future State Capital.

A Lawyer Gets a Verdict for His Fees.

United States Circuit Court.

COMMERCIAL CASE—LIABILITY OF AN INDORSER.—A cause was commenced against the National Bank, of New York, plaintiff, and Alfred Booth, defendant, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the amount of a draft for $1,000 drawn by Barnes, Mason & Co., of the city of Chicago, upon Booth, Sturges & Co., of New York, and by the former indorsed to the plaintiff, and by the latter accepted. The draft was drawn in the regular course of business, and was payable to the order of Barnes, Mason & Co., and was indorsed by them in blank, and delivered to the plaintiff, who held the same for value. The draft was presented for payment to the drawees, and payment refused, whereupon it was duly protested for non-payment, and notice of the protest and non-payment was duly given to the defendant, who is sued as indorser. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had not given him notice of the protest and non-payment of the draft, and that by reason thereof he was discharged from his liability as indorser. The plaintiff replied that the defendant had waived notice of protest and non-payment, and that he was not discharged from his liability as indorser. The defendant rejoined, and issue was joined upon the plaintiff's replication. The cause was tried by a jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for the amount of the draft, with interest and costs. Motion for a new trial entered. Motion overruled, and judgment entered on the verdict.

Circuit Court.

TRUST DEED OR MORTGAGE.—The bill of complaint in the case of Thomas Hoyne, Trustee, against Thomas Hoyne, Jr., and others, was filed to foreclose a trust deed or mortgage executed by the defendant Thomas Hoyne, Jr., to the complainant, as trustee, to secure the payment of a promissory note for $1,000, dated Aug. 1, 1870, and payable one year after date, with interest at 10 per cent per annum. The defendant Thomas Hoyne, Jr., executed the note and trust deed, and the latter was duly recorded. The defendant Thomas Hoyne, Jr., has failed to pay the note or interest, and the complainant has declared the whole amount due and payable. The defendant Thomas Hoyne, Sr., is made a party to the bill because he is the owner of the equity of redemption in the premises described in the trust deed. The bill prays that the premises may be sold to satisfy the amount due on the note, and that the defendants may be barred and foreclosed of all right to redeem the premises. Decree of foreclosure entered, and master in chancery appointed to make the sale.

Superior Court.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced by the following-named parties:

H. L. Wheeler vs. Jas. V. Jone C., Jason G., and Washington E. Wing, and Reuben Gregg. Demand, $1,000.

Detroit Locomotive Works v. The Chicago Locomotive and Manufacturing Company. Demand, $1,000.

Circuit Court.

TRUST DEEDS OR MORTGAGES.

The following deeds of trust or mortgage were executed and filed for record:

First—Deed to the consent of three hundred and three of the holders of the bonds of the City of Chicago, issued in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the city of Chicago," approved April 16, 1867, and the ordinances passed in pursuance thereof, especially in the ordinance passed Feb. 20, 1871, and the ordinance passed March 6, 1871, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the bonds of the city of Chicago, issued in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved April 16, 1867, and the ordinances passed in pursuance thereof, especially

ANOTHER CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

ILLINOIS

The Finest Safe Deposit Vault Built by Hussels & Urban for Thomas B. Bryan, Esq.

Solid Fact—Blind Fiat.

While the progress of others are being continually improved, a corresponding attempt is always made on the defensive side, and as the judgment is passed, so is the verdict. How completely is this the case with the Illinois Safe Deposit Company's vaults, the opening day by day, while the business and general public flock to deposit the valuables not good validation to insist them. In fact, a safe is to a safe what is to borrow upon the amount a notary must without, and the security of bonds, bonds, a certain likeness of the Illinois Safe Deposit Company's vaults. It is said that Chicago is a fast city, and it is also a progressive one. Its growth is unprecedented, and it is by keeping pace with improvements. If it is true that the Illinois Safe Deposit Company have built two or more of and not safe of that description, they have built one that is safe and fast. The vaults are built in the basement of the new building, and are constructed of the best material and workmanship. They are fire-proof, burglar-proof, and time-proof. Their doors are of wrought iron, of immense thickness, and are provided with the most complicated locks. The vaults are divided into fifty-four compartments, each of which is provided with a separate door, and each door with a separate lock. Besides this, the vaults are provided with a burglar and fire-proof clock, which, when set, will not open the doors for a specified length of time, even though the key be used. The vaults are constructed in such a manner that the air can, at once, be changed, and are provided with a system of ventilation